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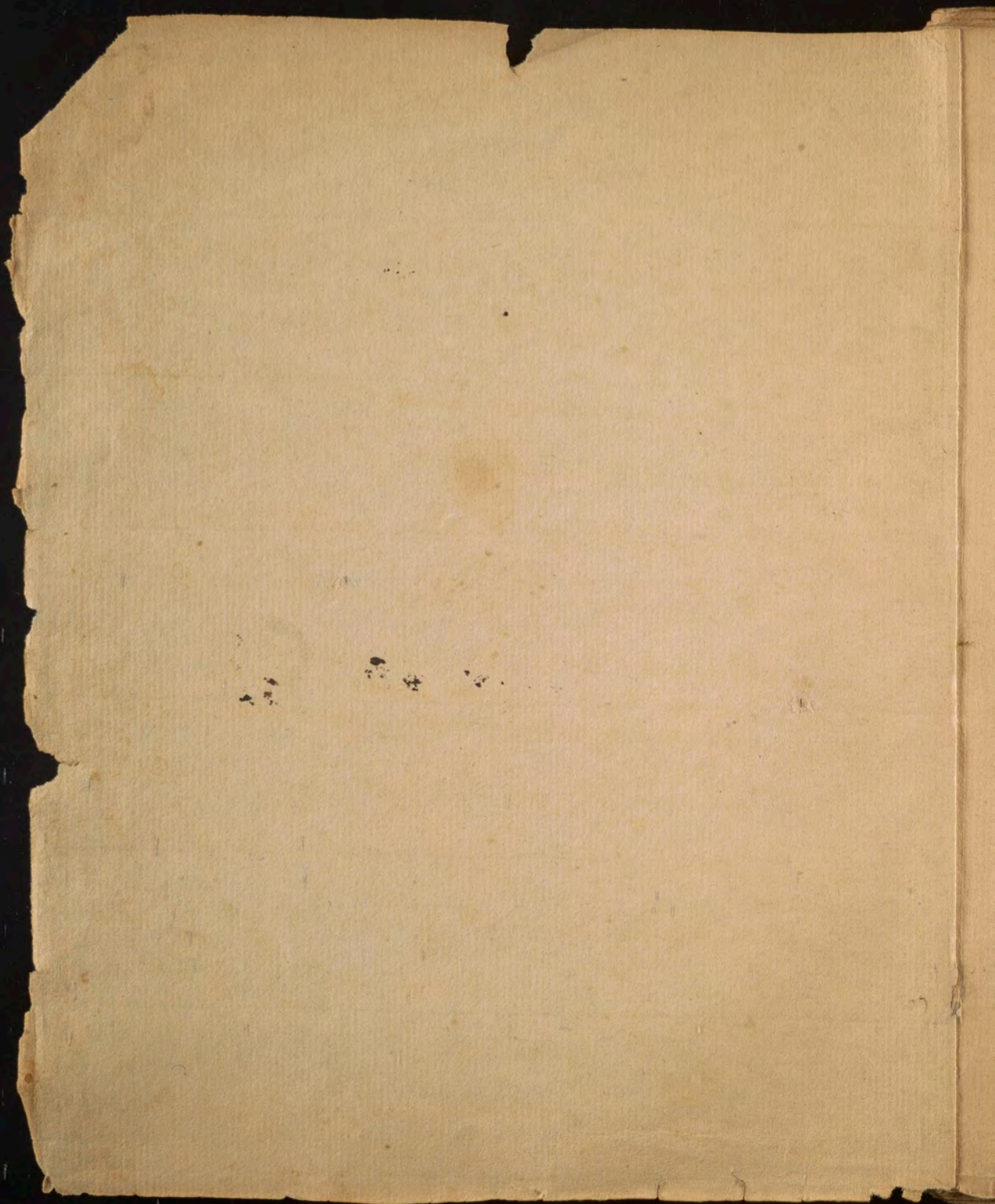
Decem. 26.
1817.

No 1
Lectures upon
Therapeutics

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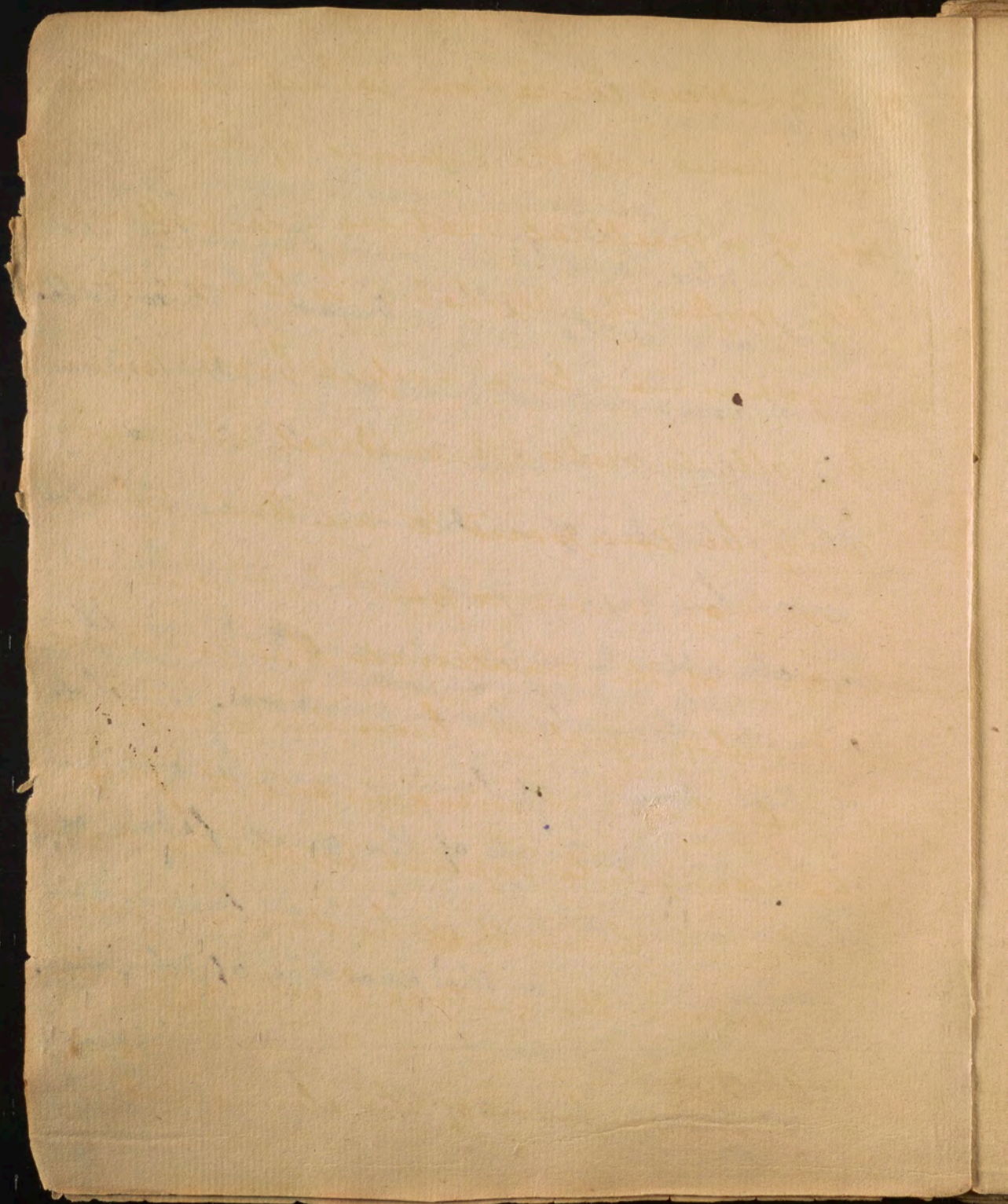
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1
Gentlemen,

We come now to apply the principles taught in our Physiology & pathology to the ^{or relief and pain} Cure of Diseases. This is the most important part of a medical education, for all that is taught by Anatomy, the Institutes of medicines, Chemistry, Natural history, and the materia medica ^{are} ~~are~~ valuable to a physician only as they are applicable to the purposes ~~that have been mentioned~~ ^{of the} ~~curable~~ ~~diseases~~. The whole of those branches of Science may be considered as the raw materials of the great fabric of ^{practical} medicine in which I include Surgery and Midwifery as well as the practice of Physic. I know it is common with some physicians to appreciate the elementary branches



of a medical education which have been mentioned, at the expense of those which are of a practical nature. As well might they prefer the Alphabet to language, or a grammar to a useful book composed by all its rules. A medical education may be compared to an Ark, which rests, not upon a part, but upon the whole of the materials that compose it. A knowledge of all its branches is necessary to constitute a physician, and the physi-^{-cian} who attempts to dispense with any one of them, shows that he does not fully comprehend the nature & extent of his profession.

In favor of the elementary

elementary

✓ To prefer the Studies of Anatomy Chemistry
or to the practical branches of medicine
that have been mentioned, is to prefer the
means to the end. - it is like preferring mo-
ney to the enjoyments & comforts of life
which ^{it is the design of} money ~~is intended~~ to procure after
it is earned; - ~~for like it like preferring~~
~~of the dead languages, to the knowledge~~
~~they enable to acquire. In all the three~~
~~instances means are preferred to ends.~~

3

branches of medicine, above ~~it~~ those
which are practical, it ~~is~~ has been said
the former are more certain than the
latter. But this is by no means true;
~~for we find as we~~ Look into the treati-

-es upon Anatomy, Chemistry, Natural
History and materia ^{medica}, and you will
find as many Contraries as ~~which~~ ^{as you}
~~are the you will find in books upon the~~
and as great a Variety and Change of
Practice of Physic, Surgery & Midwifery,
Opinions as
and the same confusion of views and
contrary Opinions to be met, as you
will find in books of practical medicine
^{upon the practice of Physic}

nor is it true that Surgery, and
Midwifery are more certain than ^{in their} ~~the~~
principles than the practice of Physic;

V number of its Objects.

They have both had their ⁴Controversies as well
as medicine, and they both derive much
of their certainty ^{& Utility} from the principles which
regulate the Cure of Diseases.

It has been said by persons who admit
the equal degree of Certainty in medicine
& surgery, that the latter is more useful
than former. To this Assertion I object
That the Objects of medicine, are more
numerous than ^{those} ~~the~~ Objects of Surgery, and
of course its Utility is in proportion to the ~~less~~ ^{greater}
Look at the reports of Dispensaries and
Hospitals. Nineteen out of twenty of all
the patients who ~~are~~ partake of this Cha-
rity, are affected with Diseases only, and
of the small number who are objects of
Surgical Attention, a greater proportion
~~are~~ ^{are} not cured, than of those who are

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exclusively the Objects of the Care of the physician.

It has been said further, the practice of physic is stationary in its benefits to mankind, and that under all its innovations in theories, and modes of practice, ~~as~~ a greater proportion of persons who are sick are not cured, than were, centuries ago. This assertion is contradicted in many Countries & particularly in the United States. In the Conclusion of an inquiry into the Comparative State of Medicine in Philadelphia between the years 1760 & 1788 and the year 1809 published in the 4th & last Volume of my inquiries

V The Deaths in 1770 & 1771 when our city contained but 25,000 inhabitants were between 12 & 13,000. In the year 1812 at which time our city contained about 100,000 inhabitants the Deaths were only 1345.!! Other causes have contributed to produce this great diminution of Deaths in our city such as the Disuse of heavy Suppers after plentiful Dinners, the Disuse of punch at 12 o'clock - the introduction of River water into our city, &c. but it is chiefly owing to the improved state of medicine.

you will find a ^{statement} of a number
 of facts taken from the bills of mortality
~~in this city~~, from which it will appear
 that the proportions of deaths has ^{been} ~~been~~
^{more than} ~~nearly~~ one half in proportion to the po-
 -pulation of this city, and chiefly from
 the new principles and modes of practice
 which have been introduced into this
 city ^{in the} ~~within the~~ intervals of the ^{two} ~~last~~
 periods which have been mentioned. The
 principles embrace, not only the means
 of curing diseases, but of ^{mitigating and} preventing them,
 and these are a part of ^{the science} ~~therapeutics~~
 of medicine. V

The part of our Course which applies
 principles or theory to the ^{and relief} ~~Cure~~ of diseases,

✓ I am aware that the derivation of the word Therapeutics leads us to contemplate the cure of diseases as the only business of a physician. But this ~~is by far too limited a~~ ^{is far too limited.} view of the objects of medicine & I shall include in the system of therapeutics I am about to deliver, ~~to give~~, three things. viz.

1 The Cure of diseases.

2 The relief of such diseases as we cannot cure, and thereby prolonging human life.

3 ~~lessening the pains of dying, and thereby lessening the passage out of life.~~ ^{embellishing}

~~these~~ objects. This is an important branch of our science, and calculated to enhance its utility to mankind. However painful the acknowledgment may be to the pride of medicine, we are forced to admit, that there are many diseases that we cannot cure, but ~~the~~ even these diseases may be so far relieved as to ~~render~~ ^{prevent} death. — to render

and pain,

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has been called by the Schoolmen Therapeutic
and the Methodus Medendi that is the
in which is included the
Art of curing Diseases founded upon a
knowledge of ~~all~~ their Causes. ✓

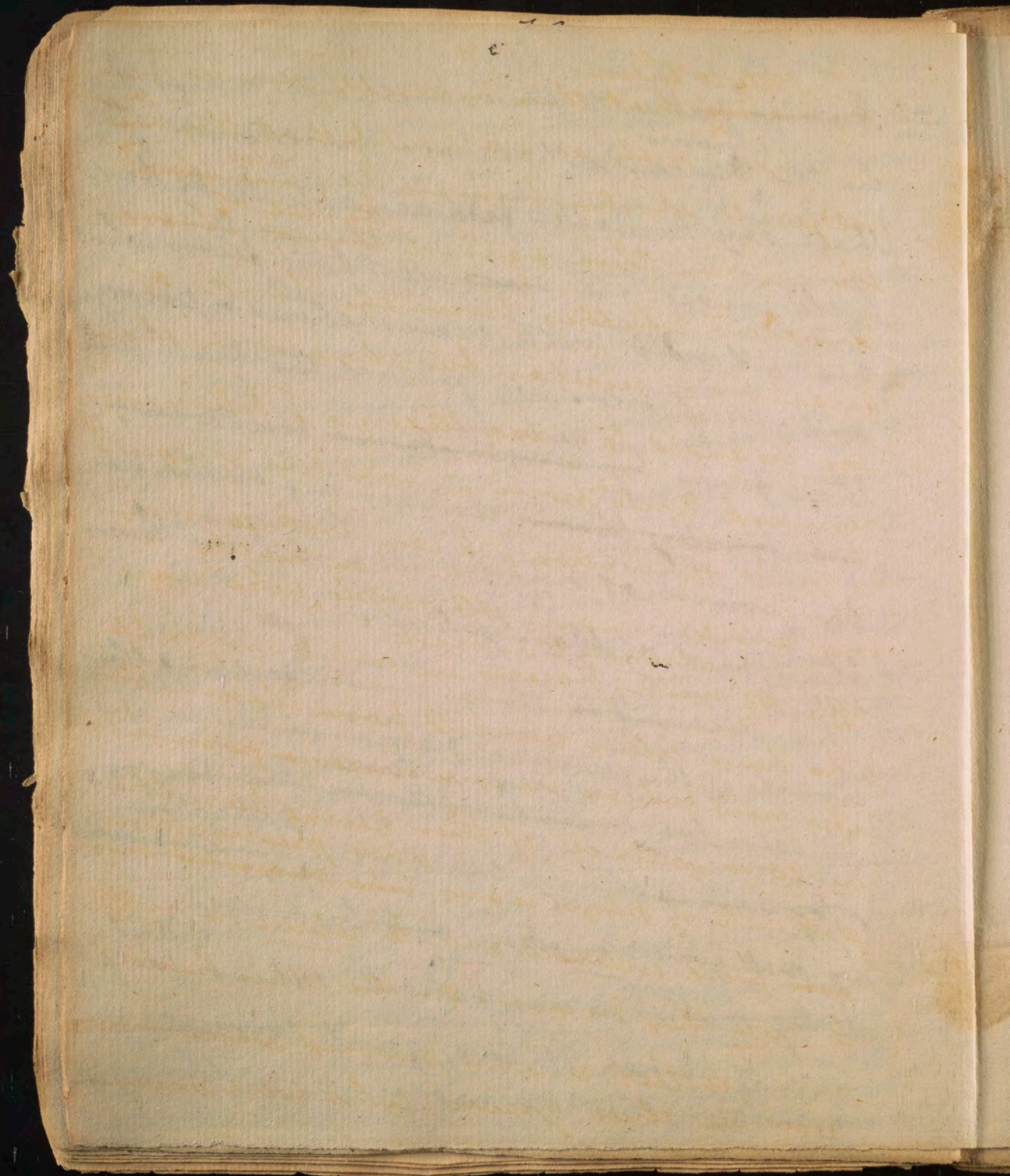
It is a necessary
introduction to the Lectures upon the practice
of Physic. It ~~is~~ a knowledge of its principles
-ples will save us much trouble & time when
we come to consider the different remedies
which are indicated in the Cure of Disea-
ses, and the best time and manner of
applying them. It is able. Contrary to
my duty and inclinations, ^{to} enter into a
detail of the Virtues & Uses of the different
Articles of the Materia Medica. This you
will receive with more Advantages than
I am able to give it from the Professor

life comfortable, and to prolong it to old age,
and in some instances to place the System in
such a situation as to throw off a disease
which ^{had resisted the power of} ~~we were unable to cure~~ medicine.

^{Vertigo}
The Epilepsy, Asthma, ^{the diseases} Head Ache, pulmonary
Congestions - Colic, Hemorrhages - ~~Diarrhoea~~
which occur about at the time of the cessation of the menses,
all tend to produce death in a short time, by
~~disorganizing vital parts, or by inducing a~~
~~fatal debility.~~ By ~~smoothly~~ meeting the paroxysms
of these diseases with the loss of blood, or other
depleting remedies, ^{or by opiates when attended with pain,} and afterwards by tonics, we
save the ~~liver~~ parts in which they are seated
from disorganization, and ^{the whole} ~~thus preserve the~~
System from ^{being worn out by pain, or destroyed} ~~destruction for many years,~~
^{by debility,} for many years and thus
~~and~~ favour the escape of the disease, from
the changes in the predispositions which
take place in the body in the different &
successive periods of life. Even aneurisms &
Cancers have been kept at bay for many
years by evasions, and life rendered tolerable
under their danger & pain. ^{we are not} ~~not at all~~
singular in it

(a) keeping patients alive, without curing them,
 in the ^{chronic} diseases that have mentioned. I
 shall say hereafter we are able to do but
 little more in ~~case~~ ^{acute} all those fevers which
 are attended with exacerbations or paroxysms
 and remissions. We prevent the death from
 those fevers ~~by~~ ^{only by} ~~use of medicine~~ ^{until they}
~~are finally~~ ^{restraining or aiding}
 the power of nature, until time throws
 them out of the system.

By attending to these circumscribing the
 limits of the power of medicines in curing
 diseases, we ^{not only spare} ~~prevent death in two ways.~~
~~By saving~~ the system from ^{destruction} disorganization
 by palliative remedies, and but we
~~do~~ ^{prevent} ~~preventing~~ our patients seeking for a
 cure of their ^{diseases.} It is of great consequence
 to enforce this opinion upon them.



7-4 chronic often
To state to them ~~by stating~~ that their incurable diseases ^{do not} ~~prevent~~
them from such as are acute, that they ~~will~~ ^{also} ~~not~~ ^{to}
necessarily shorten human life; and ~~that~~ ^{the use of}
~~the~~ caution them against ~~the use of~~ ^{those}
remedies whether from the hands of
quacks or regular but physicians that
are intended to cure them. I deliver this
remark ^{from} a good deal of experi-
-ence & observation. I can look around
me and see many ^{in this city} people who were
afflicted with ^{obstinate & incurable} diseases in early & middle life,
who have either recovered from them, or
who now feel no inconvenience from them
in consequence of their having been the
patients of physicians ^{whose prescriptions} ~~who prescribed only~~
~~for~~ were intended only to relieve, & not
to cure their diseases. On the other hand, I
can recollect many persons ~~whose diseases~~
now in their graves, who were conveyed

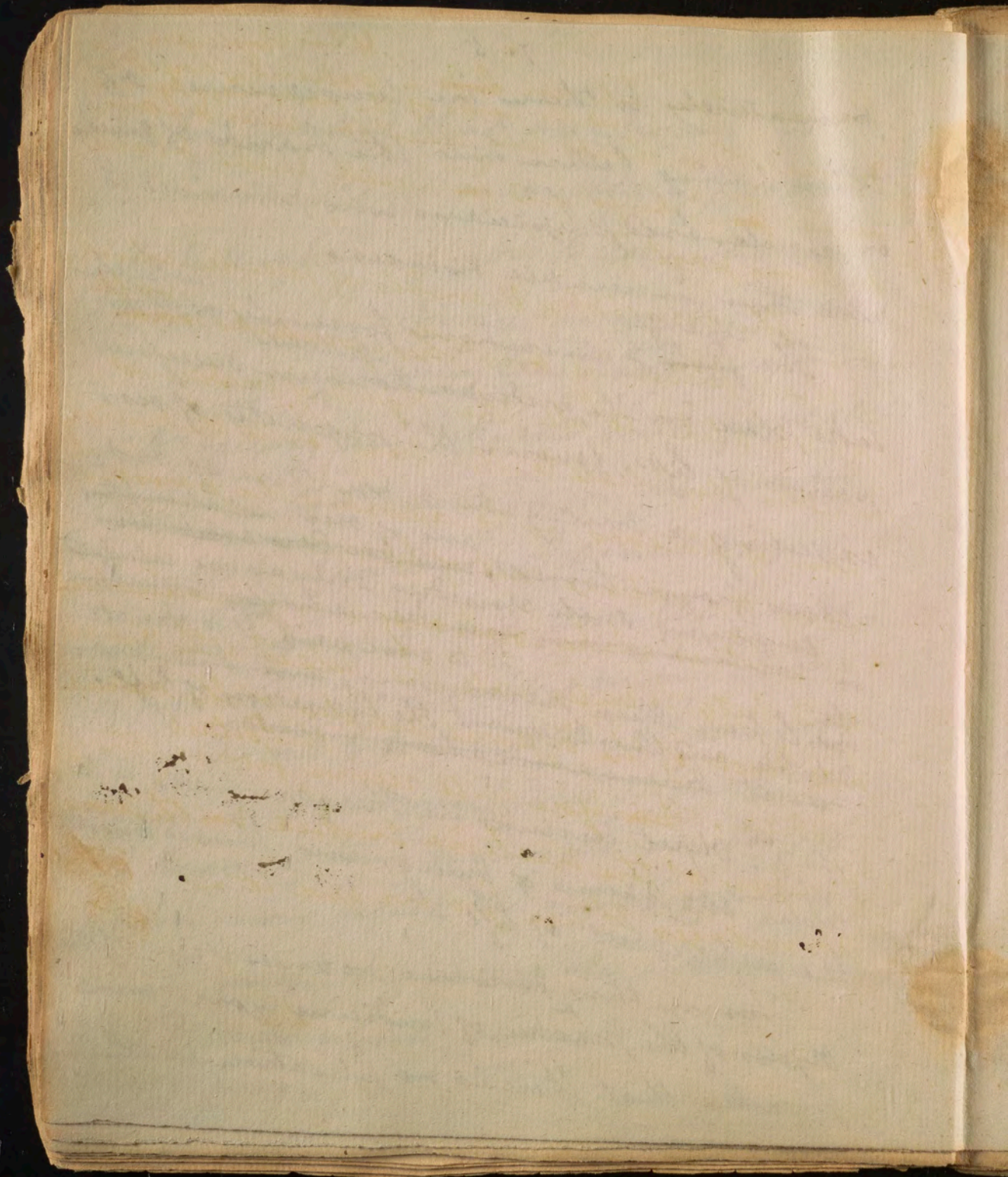
V In asserting that any disease is
incurable, I am aware that I oppose
the declarations of Lord Bacon who says
"to pronounce a disease incurable is to esta-
-blish ignorance by law." ^{also} ~~and~~ the opinion
of Gregory Sen^r delivered with great ele-
-gance in his lectures "upon the office and
Duties of a physician". I admit the force
of ^{the Dr's} reasoning, and from the success
of medicine in vanquishing many diseases
some supposed to be incurable, there is ~~good~~
reason to believe our Science will ~~at~~ in
the course of time triumph over diseases
which now resist the power of medicine.
All I mean by incurable diseases, is
those diseases which we cannot now
cure.

prematurely to them, in consequence of
their having fallen into the hands of quacks
or regularised physicians who promised to
cure their incurable diseases.

The ^{changes} ~~facts~~ I mentioned ^{formerly} ~~of these~~
take place in the predispositions ^{to diseases} in successive
periods of life, favour the propriety of our
expecting a mitigation or cure of dis-
= cases from time, ^{and of our not attempting}
~~employing such remedies only as are calculated~~
~~to confining our remedies wholly to such~~
~~to ease pain, & to obviate~~
~~to lessen their paroxysms, and thus prevent~~
~~debility, and thus to prevent the extinction of life.~~
~~but disorganisation & death.~~ ✓

The 3rd object included in Therapeutics is, to
lessen the pains of dying, and thus to smooth
the passage out of life.

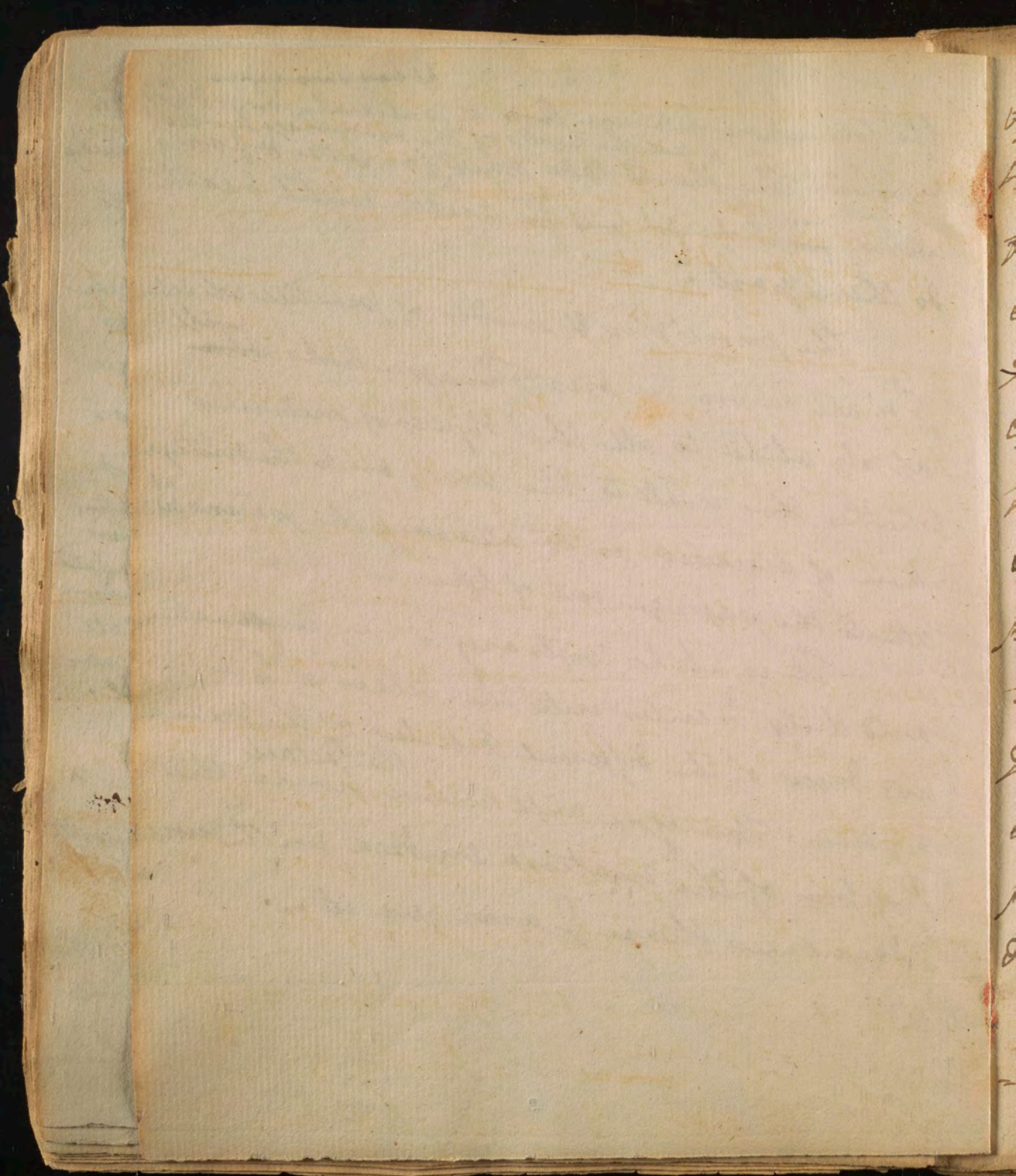
Under this ^{division} ~~division~~ extended view of the
objects of the practice of medicine you will
perceive that there is no situation in which



the connection between ~~the~~ a patient ^{to use the words of the insurance service} ~~should be~~
 dissolved. They should take other ⁱⁿ for better & for
 worse, ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ sickness and ⁱⁿ health until death
 do their part."

The principles & modes of practice which
 I shall deliver in our Therapeutics ^{will} ~~then~~
 apply alike to all the ³ objects of medicine
 whether they relate to the cure, or to the mitigation
 -tion of diseases, or to alleviating the pains ^{ch} which
 attend the passage out of life. —

It is alike contrary to my inclination
 and duty to enter into the detail of the virtues
 and doses of the different Articles of the Materia
 medica. ~~But~~ You will receive ^{this detail} from the
 Professor of the Materia Medica with more
 Advantages than I am give it.




8

~~of the material medica.~~ I shall barely name
the different classes of medicines, & explain as
far as I ^{endeavour to} am able ~~this summary of a~~
~~able ability for it~~ ^{it will be useful, and as}
~~I am able to do~~ the manner of their
operating, ~~in or in other words,~~ I shall only
furnish you with a view of all the tools
which I conceive to be necessary for a
physician to work with, and endeavour
to point out the manner of using them.
In so doing, I shall consider Disease ⁱⁿ as
~~as to~~ its simple, or Unit state. In the
practice of physic I shall treat upon the
different forms & states and seats of diseases.

In considering the operation of medic-
ines I shall ^{apply} ~~review~~ the history of impressions
which I delivered in the lectures upon

~~Remarks upon the forms that are
should be observed by a physician in
his intercourse with sick people, and
afterwards I shall mention the cer.~~

~~tain~~ 

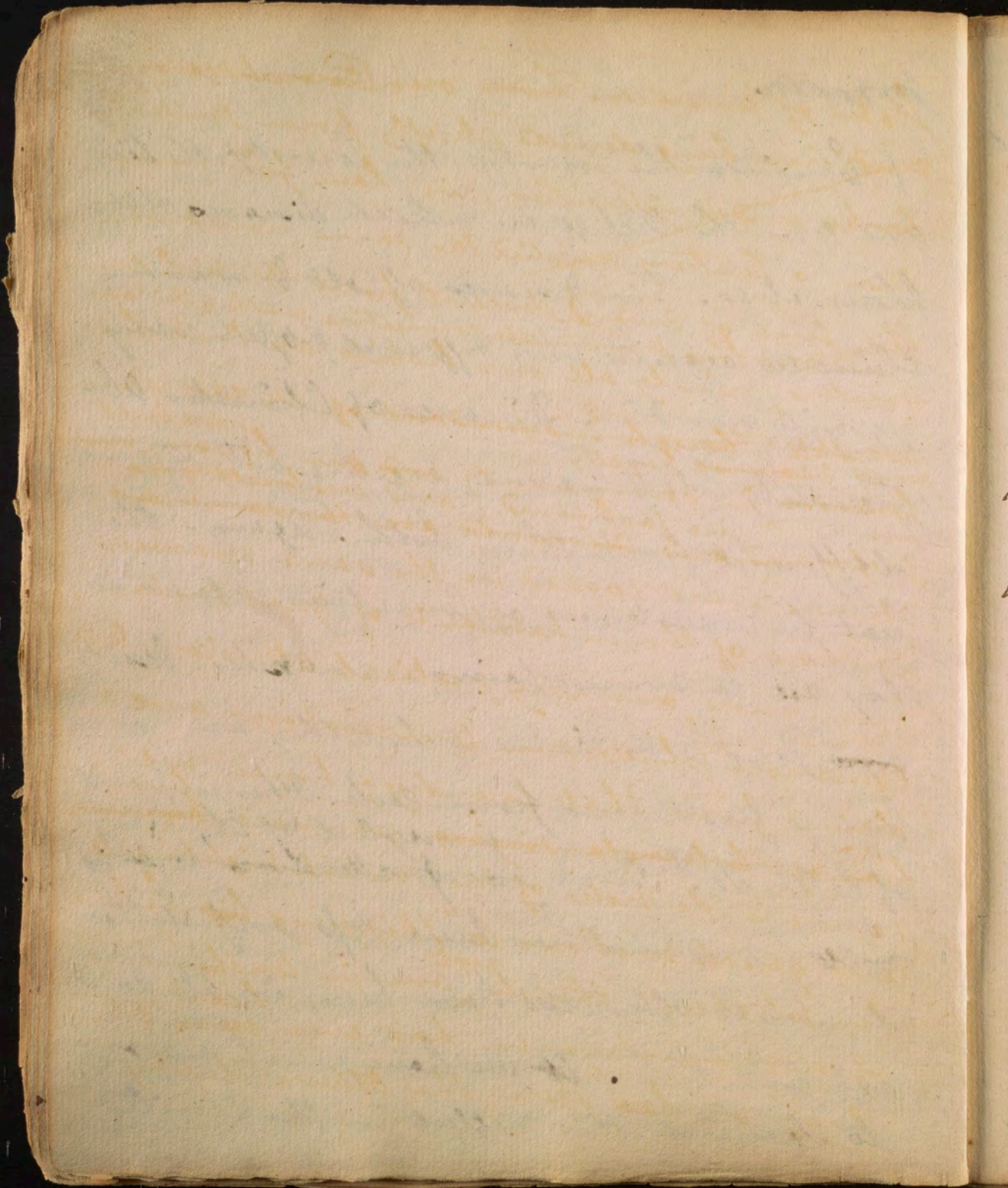
Animal life. ⁴ All ~~remedies~~ ^{remedies} are intended
to act by ~~existing~~ ^{increasing} or lessening
motives and Irritation, or by giving them
a new Direction. Of Course - to understand
this part of our course, it will be necessary
to recollect the Laws which govern both,
that were enumerated in the lectures upon
the nervous System. You will find them of
great Application to the Subject before us.

Before I proceed to consider the different
Classes of medicines I shall deliver a few ~~first~~ ^{first} ~~rules~~ ^{rules} for the Attainment of a knowledge of
~~the~~ ~~rules~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~Attainment~~ ~~of~~ ~~a~~ ~~knowledge~~ ~~of~~
and the subsequent treatment of these. These rules
are intended to produce ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~extensive~~ ^{attention to Diseases}
and various ~~parts~~ ^{parts} of them, in all their
parts and relations. before we venture into that
Conflict with them which is to end in their
cure, or in their destroying the lives of our ^{patients}.

in the same City we sometimes
~~When the difference in the extent~~
observe diseases to assume a different charac-
-ter. ^{Thus the} bilious fever in Philad^a: lose the
malignity in proportion as you recede
from the shores of the Delaware to the
Schuylkill. In the year 1803 we saw the
yellow fever in Water Street - an inflam^y
mittent Debility 3rd & 6th Streets, and mild
intermittents but beyond them in the
western Streets and Suburbs of the city.
This rule should command your first
attention

~~Introduction~~

I consider the Country, the County, the City,
and even the Village in which diseases offer
themselves. The diseases of Cold & warmer
climates require very different & often very
opposite remedies. Diseases of Climates Al-
ternately Cold & Warm, require a treatment
different from them both. Again - the
local circumstances of Countries related as
they are to mountains - marshes - Heats -
and seas and rivers, when they are removed
but a few degrees from each other in point
of latitude. ^{a neglect of it,} ~~From an attention to this~~
~~neglect~~, medicine has been less useful than
it would otherwise have been in all Ages
and Countries. ~~So~~ We have much reason
to lament this neglect, in the United



Notes of America. From our ~~knowledge in~~
~~medicine being derived chiefly from British~~
~~books and Universities, we have for more~~
~~than a Century applied the same remedies~~
~~the cure of almost~~ ^{descent from British an-}
~~and our long & intimate connection with Britain~~
~~-cestors, nearly all our habits are British.~~
~~We still though independant of~~ ^{we still admire}
~~praise~~ ^{our} ~~despise~~ ^{are built} ~~Royalty~~
~~System in Government; and our houses, our~~
~~our~~ ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{fashioned, and our built and}
~~Dresses and our~~ ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~are~~
~~Aliments are cooked in the same manner~~
~~as those of the inhabitants of Great Britain.~~
~~May - more, our very poetical allusions,~~
~~common phrases in conversations are~~
~~derived from that Country; - hence we~~
~~hear of Philomels singing~~ ^{compare} ~~our~~ ^{five}
~~music to the notes of the British nightingale,~~
~~and quick motions to "skipping like a~~
~~lamp-lighter" though~~ ^{not} ~~one in ten thousand~~
~~of our countrymen has ever~~ ^{heard} ~~seen~~ ^{the}
~~one - or has seen the other. Unhappy~~

✓ so far influenced by them, as to forget
the influence of Climate upon the Diseases of
your own Country. "Scribimus, Roma, &
in Aere Romano" says Baglivi in speaking
of the ~~excessive~~ bad consequences of giving
the premature use of the Bark in a fever
which he has described. In like manner,
consider when you are called to visit a
patient, that you are about to exercise
your profession not in the temperate
Air Climate of Great Britain, but in the
warmest Cities of London & Spain, but in
warmer, milder, colder, and dryer
the ~~atmosphere~~ hot and cold, and dry At-
mosphere of the United States.

would it have been for our country had
the influence of British habits been confined
only to our houses, Dresses - aliments, and
languages. But it has extended much further.
It has contaminated the ^{practice} ~~habits~~ of
Physic, and has led us to adopt a greater
number of medicines ~~that are~~ than
our diseases require, and to prescribe them
in doses by far too feeble for the violence
that is imposed upon them by the
different and peculiar nature of our
climate. In settling out in the study and
practice of medicine, at the first step ^{you} ~~you~~
therefore be accompanied with
take ^{as} ~~as~~ a solemn declaration of your inde-
pendance of British books and Universities
as guides in the treatment of American
diseases. I do not mean by this advice,
that you should ^{not} read ~~not~~ British books, nor
visit the ~~latter~~ ^{but} British Universities. I
wish you to do both, ^{but} ~~and~~ never to be

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2 The season of the year should never be lost sight of in the treatment of diseases. Heat and Cold, moisture and dryness or humidity, & require a possible influence upon them, & require a constant change in our prescriptions. Recollect that when I speak of season in its relation to disease, that I ^{consider} ~~include~~ in this usual ~~few~~ diseases as protracted until the month of July, & the Antumnal, to the month of February.

3 Never lose sight for a moment of the laws of Epidemics delivered in our pathology. I need not repeat them to you. Consider the relation they bear to each other - the power of strong Epidemics in chasing away weaker diseases, or compelling

✓ and of accommodating our remedies to
them. The same disease ^{which} will one year will
yield to bleeding, ~~the~~ the next year will
not bear the lancet, but ~~is cured~~ ^{yields} only
to ~~by~~ purging or sweating medicines. ^{mm.}
~~De Haen~~ Webster in his history of peo-
-tential diseases mentions many remarkable
facts of this kind. De Haen confirms the
truth of the remark.

them to assume some of their symptoms.
 - The power of a weak ^{Epidemic} Disease to chase
 away a stronger One, when the body has
 from habit, ceased to feel its stimulus -
 - the influence of Perilous Epidemics upon
 in imparting a portion of their force
 to the diseases which precede & succeed
 them, - the Uniformity of their Character
 when universal - and the their Variety
 when ^{less so} - and lastly the difference
 where ~~and they appear in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~spread~~
 in their force, symptoms & cure in
 successive years. ✓ Dr Sydenham has left
 us an excellent example of the benefits of
 thus ^{studying} ~~noting~~ Epidemics, and of accommo-
 -ding remedies to their ~~combined~~ force,
 combinations, and Variety; ~~By~~ ^{By} this

✓ 4 Learn to discriminate an epidemic disease when it conceals itself under the form of such as are of a stationary, or local nature, and to prescribe only for the former. Sydenham has left ~~us~~ two examples of his sagacity in conforming to this rule. When ^{intermittent} the fever ^{prevailed be-} of which appeared ^{between the years 1675 and 1688} assumed the form of a Rheumatism, he still pursued it, and cured it with the remedy which he had prescribed in the former disease, and in the Coma which ^{accompanied} attended the intermittent fever ^{another time} ~~in~~, at ~~he~~ neither ~~was~~ bled, purged nor blistered, but continued to administer the peruvian bark which removed that alarming disease. —

¶ In the focus, and Incubation of diseases must be sought for in the changes which climates undergo, ^{also} ~~and~~ in the changes in the diet-manners ~~the~~ Degree of civilization of nations &

13 will ~~perpetuate~~ perpetuate
of practice ~~you shall multiply~~ ^{by becoming} your labors,
for ~~we shall become~~ ^{you} students of physics every
year of our lives, but ~~you~~ ^{will} shall ever increase
your usefulness, by becoming more able and
helpful physicians. ✓

5 Recall that ^{endemic} old diseases are frequently
succeeded by new ones, and that the same
diseases ^{in the lapse of years} often change their force, by becoming
now and then more violent, but more
frequently, more mild in their characters.

~~This is~~ It would seem as if it belonged
to diseases. not only to vanquish, but
to extinguish each other. ~~This change~~ ^{This change} in
~~This change~~ ⁱⁿ the ~~epidemic~~ ^{epidemic} in
~~epidemic~~ ^{epidemic} has been ~~attributed to~~ ^{attributed to} I took
notice of this in our pathology. An
attention to this rule will prevent mis-
takes in the treatment of diseases.

agricultural improvements that are made in
different countries.

15
National ¹⁴~~habits~~ ^{predispositions} should be studied in pre-
-scribing for Diseases. The influence, not only
of Climate, but of Diet, Dress, intellectual
and moral habits and even Amusements
Often determine the Character & force of
diseases, and the Operation of Medicines.
In Barbadoes the intermittents are often
attended with a swelling in one of the
legs - and such is the tendency of the
System to that Symptom in the Natives
of that Island, that they are frequently
attacked with it in foreign Countries.
I have once seen it in ^a the female servant
of a Quaker's family from Barbadoes.
— The Natives of Cold Climates are often
the principal Victims of the yellow

V The late Dr Reynolds ^{of this city} informed me that
the new comers from Ireland who were
nearly all his patients required more bleeding
in the same diseases than our old, or na-
-tive Citizens.

fever in the West Indies, and often from
the physicians of the Islands using the same
pallid practice in that disease which they use
in its milder grades in the native Citizens.
An intermittent in a native of Ireland
seldom yields to Bark without previous
bleeding, if he be affected with it the first
year after he arrives in the middle
States of America, while the same disease
is easily cured by ~~as~~ a few doses of Bark
in an old citizen of our Country. ^V Even
an inattention to this national peculiarity
of Constitution in an American sea Captain
I once saw a dangerous Abscess in the
lungs succeed to a simple pleurisy in the
City of London, in consequence of his
losing but eight ounces of blood. This

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patient was attended by the celebrated Dr.
 Folbergill. In an Army or Navy composed
 of men of different nations, and even of
 men of the same nation, but of different
 states, this rule is of great importance.
 During the American Revolutionary War
 the diseases of the soldiers from the new-
 England states were all marked with more
 or less home-sickness (a passion of the
 most debilitating nature) and of course
 depleting remedies were forbidden in them
 to the extent in which they might other-
 wise have been used. The diseases of the
 soldiers from Virginia were marked with
 a passion of another kind - it was for
 Indian corn bread, called by them pone
 & Johnny cake, and for salted Bacon,
 the habitual diet of their Country.

~~It only influenced discases, but the quality~~
and doses of medicines.

But further, ^{prejudices} ~~not only influence~~
National habits ~~should be studied in~~
~~prescribing for diseases, the influence~~
~~not only of climate, diet but of diet-~~
~~dress - intellectual and moral habits~~
~~And even the Amusements, often deter-~~
~~-mine the character and force of diseases,~~
~~and the operation of medicines. The~~
inhabitants of St. Petersburg & of other
Northern Countries bear larger quan-
-tities of ardent spirits than their
Southern nations, without being
intoxicated by them. The Laplanders
laughed at Linnaeus when he cautioned
them against using the poisonous
Wed Mountains in their broths. ^{the} ~~and~~
inhabitants of Egypt require strong

purges than the people of other countries, and Dr Hunter tells us the Europeans at Calcutta require stronger ~~to~~ medicines of the same class to move their bowels than the natives of that part of the East Indies. The same remark applies to tonic medicines. Twice the quantity of Bark is necessary to cure the intermitting fever in the West Indies that is necessary in an European Country: —

7 The forms of Governments under which patients live, and the Religion they profess should be known by a physician. Diseases partake of the influence which they both exert upon the mind through the medium of the passions.

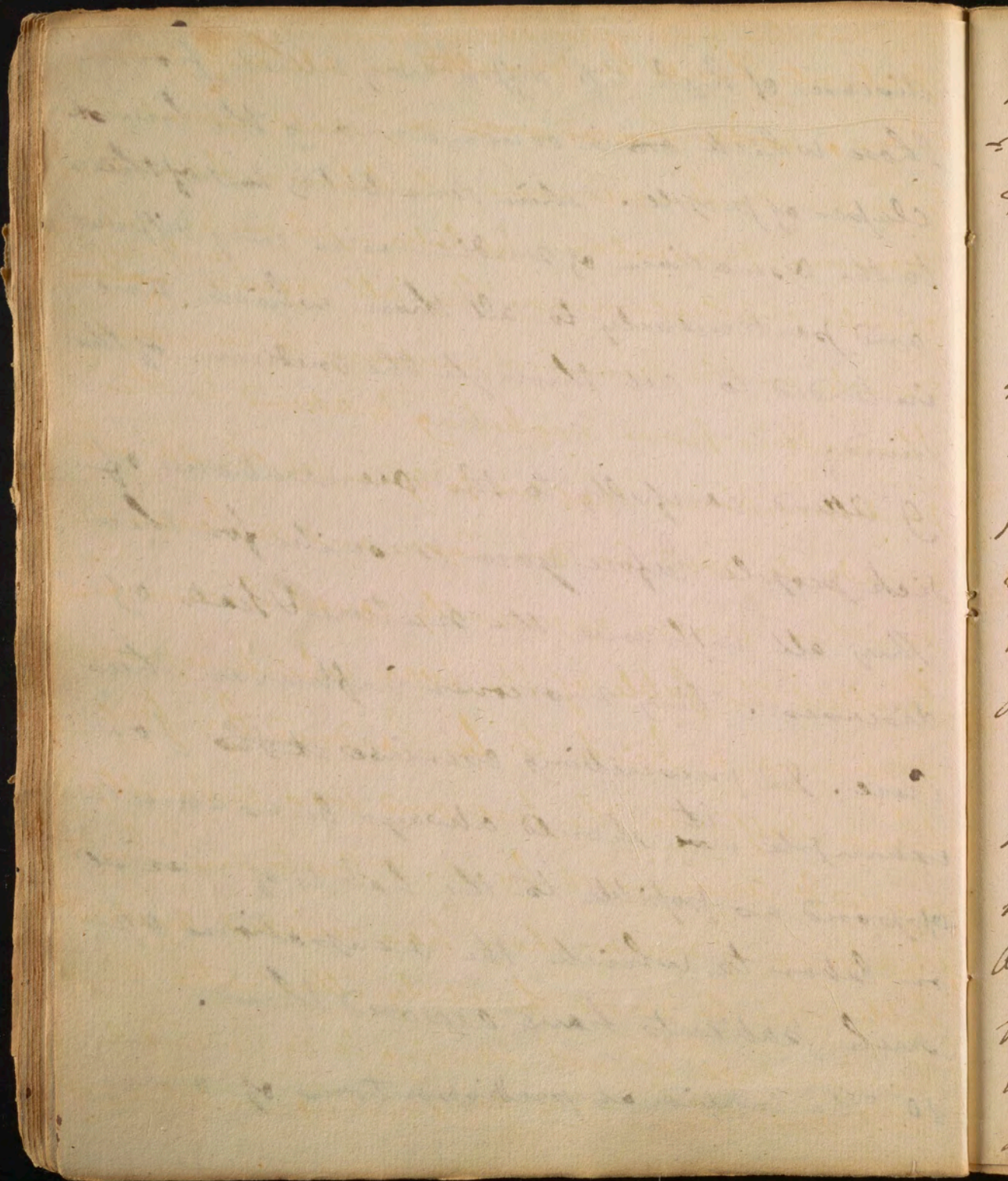
8 The rank in life which patients sustain, should be attended to by a physician. The

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diseases of high life differ^{ly} very much from those which ~~now~~ occur among the lowest classes of people. This sensibility ~~to~~ of the to the operation of medicines is very different, and particularly to all those which are intended to act through the medium of the mind.

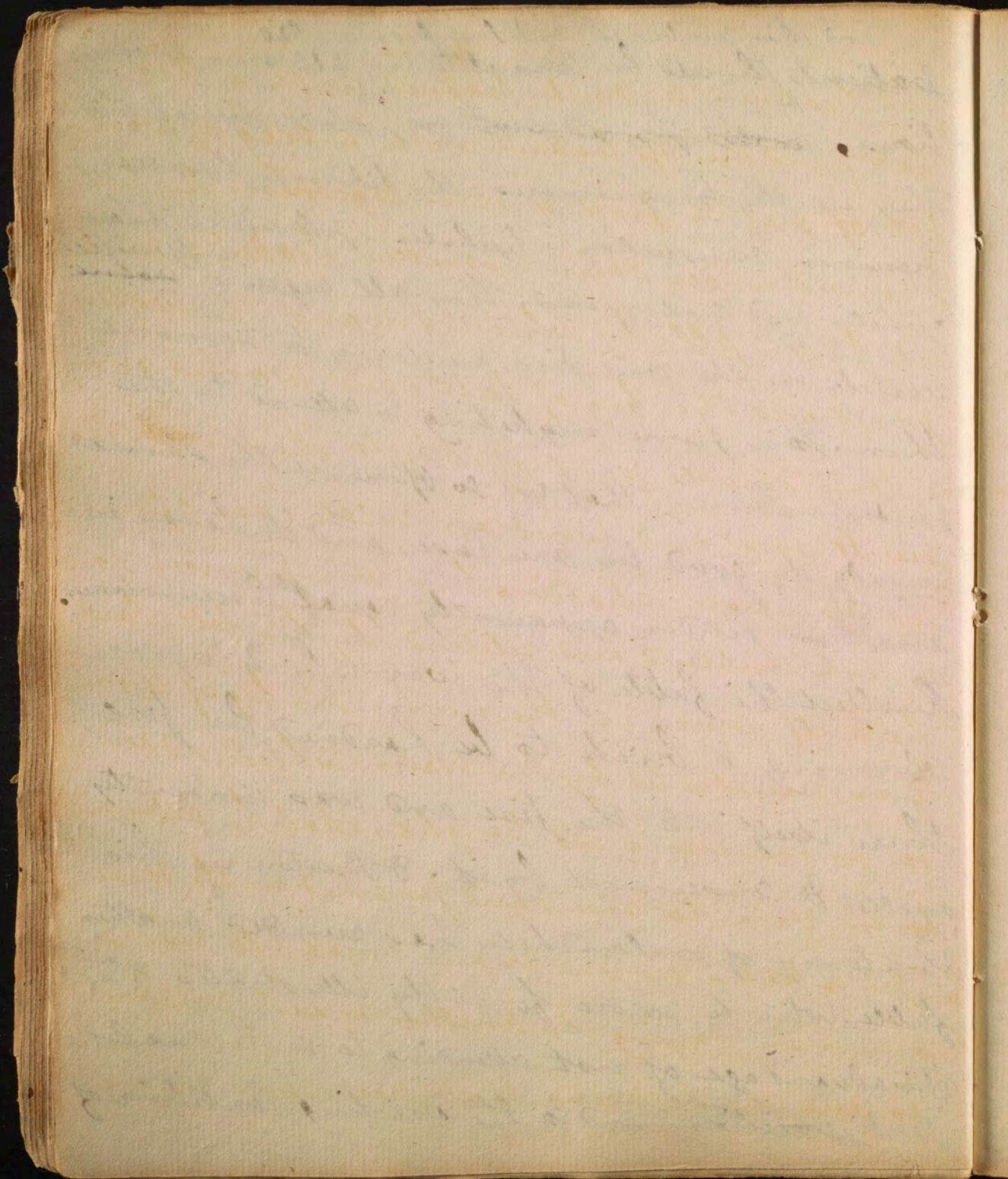
9 Attend carefully to the occupations of sick people before you prescribe for them. They all influence the nature & rate of diseases. They moreover influence their cure. In prescribing exercise ~~it~~ ~~the~~ for example, ~~it~~ should always be as much opposed as possible to the habits of exercise or labor to which the occupations of such patients have exposed them.

10 The individual predispositions of our



and their combinations & Successions 20
Patients should be consulted in all our prescrip-
tions, ~~and I need not say~~ I shall repeat them.

They are the sanguinous - the bilious or hepatic,
nervous - muscular - cephalic - phrenitic - Lym-
phatic and cutaneous. They all require ^{a specific} ~~saline~~
variety in the remedies necessary to remove
them. It is from neglecting to attend to the
dispositions, that we so often see the same
remedy do good in one case, and do harm in
another under apparently equal circumstances.
Recall the fable of the wax which upon
observing a brick to be hardened by fire,
threw itself into the fire and was instantly
melted & consumed by it. Dr-Burton in his
Anatomy of melancholy has recorded another
fable which more forcibly illustrates the
disadvantage of not attending to individual
dispositions, and to the existing condition of



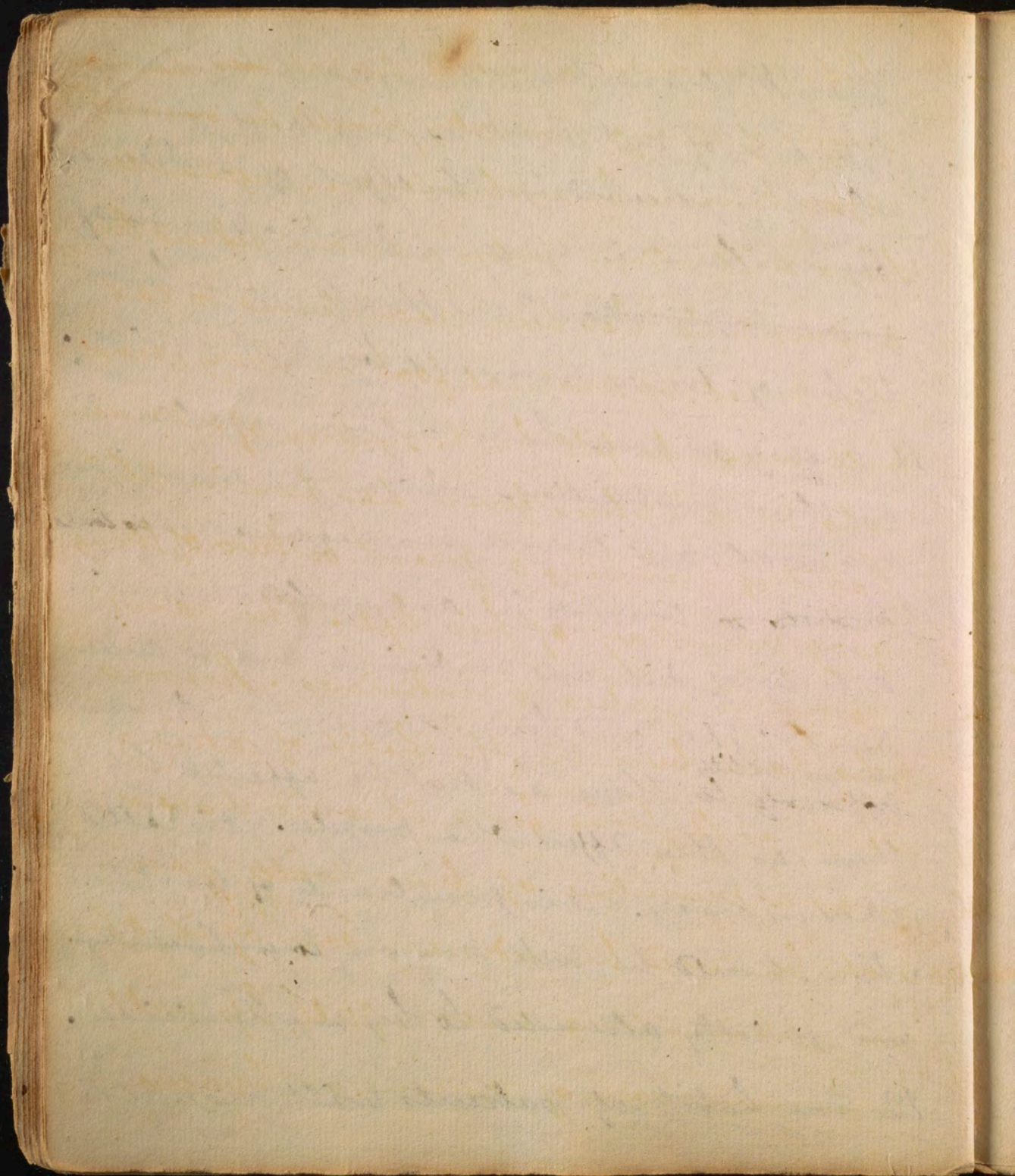
the system. a mule loaded with a bag of salt, and an ap loaded with a bag of wool set ~~of~~ out to ford a river together. They both staggered under their respective loads. The mule at length fell, by which means the water penetrated the bag of salt, and washed away a considerable part of it into the river. The mule rose, and went on with ease afterwards. The ap upon beholding his companion so much lightened and relieved, by his fall, laid himself down in the river. His bag of wool was penetrated by the water, which added ~~to~~ so much to its weight, that he attempted ~~to~~ in vain to rise, and perished in the stream. — In a word — as one man's meat (to use a common saying) is another man's poison, so ~~also~~ the medicine that cures one man,

V Connected with the predisposition of patients,
~~are~~ ^{are} ~~these~~ ^{chronic} their habitual diseases. They are
always disposed to mix with such as are of an
acute nature, and to render more ~~to~~ care and
attention necessary to ~~to~~ cure them than
simple diseases.

may kill another. This remark upon the difference of predispositions, and the difference which is perceived in the effects of medicines from there is of great Application ~~is of great Application~~, and should never be lost sight of for a moment by a physician.

11 Many persons have certain peculiarities in their Constitutions which are sometimes ^{they} natural, and sometimes acquired. ~~It is to state~~ to state ~~to~~ consists in antipathies to certain articles of diet, and medicines, and to certain odors, lights and sounds, or in such an insensibility ^{insensibility} to those as not be affected by them, as they affect other people. It is called Idiosyncrasy. This peculiarity of Constitution should be well known, ~~to a physician~~, and strictly attended to by a physician.

12 The habits of patients with respect to



23.

diet, medicines, acquired Appetites ~~should~~
modes of living generally, should be ~~inquired~~
~~after~~ known by a physician. Vegetable
Stops will seldom restore a man reduced by
a fever who has been accustomed to eat
three meals of animal food in a day, nor
will wine be felt by the System of a man
who in a typhus fever has been in the
habit of drinking a quart or two of strong
grog every day of his life. The same
remark applies to medicines. Persons
who have been in the habit of taking
Bark as a tonic for a chronic disease,
or as a preventive of fever ~~will~~ can
not be cured by ordinary doses of it of
an intermitting fever, still less will
common doses of Opium or Tobacco

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remove the disease in which they are usually proscribed by persons who have been in the habit of using them daily as cordials, or to chase away the uneasiness which arises from the absence of sensation.

13 ~~Be Attentive to the~~ It will often be useful to ^{as to medicines} inquire into the disease and habits of the ancestors of our patients. I need not repeat to you the diseases which descend in families. By tracing the seeds of them to hereditary disposition, we shall be led to use more force, or more perseverance in the use of our remedies, and to guard more carefully against their recurrence. Always remember in this retrospect to look beyond the 2nd generation. Gout and madness sometimes pass by the 2nd and appear in the 3rd generation. Dr.

v Delcail's family

Blackmore compares the Gout from this peculiar-
 -ity to a river in Africa which rises in
 one kingdom, disappears in ^{an} its adjoining one,
 and appears in full force in a third. Dr Boil
 I said formerly mentions the gout in Greenland
 passing thro' two, and appearing in a 4th
 generation.

It now should what I formerly called "filial
 Diseases" be overlooked in examining sick
 people. ^{Consumption - palsy - Epilepsy -}
~~where a disease was they were~~
~~too~~ Deafness - blind weak eyes, often affect
 the whole or a part of a family ~~in~~ of
 Children ⁱⁿ whose parents had ~~never~~ no sign of
 those diseases had ever appeared. By knowing
 when this is the case, we shall be led to
 watch for ~~meet~~ the first symptoms of those diseases,
 and to meet them with the most powerful
 medicines, & we shall direct a charge to

be made in the Diet - Dwell, or place of residence
 of our patients, ~~for as they cannot be conta-~~
~~-gious we shall they must depend upon some~~
~~locality~~ It has been supposed they do

15 The Habitual ^{acute} Diseases of sick people should be
 inquired into by a physician, - also their habitual
 remedies. These inquiries will save a physician
 much trouble, for certain ^{diseases} ~~diseases~~ yield to
 remedies in some people which have no ef-
 -fect in like circumstances upon others.
 people. This rule applies in a particular
 manner to bloodletting. If ~~the~~ a diseased
 system has been often relieved by it, it will
 call for it in all its ^{indispositions} ~~predilections~~ attended
 with fulness, and it will sometimes refuse
 to yield to any other mode of depletion.

16 Attend to the Ages of your ~~part~~ sick people.
 Every age has its peculiar ~~diseases~~ predisposi-
 -tions and Diseases. Age likewise influences

V I shall say hereafter that the children
sometimes recover with symptoms that
are almost ~~also~~ uniformly fatal in grown
people.

choice - the dose - ^{the} and ^{the} full
the dose and operation of many medicines.
- We probe infants & children with more safety
& advantage than adults. Blisters ~~by~~ behind
the ears & to the head do more service in their
cephalic diseases than in any subsequent
stage of life. They ^{require more bleeding and they} bear larger doses of calomel
under dentition than grown people, ~~the~~
~~dentition~~ the consumptions in their systems ~~are~~
by ~~in~~ all their diseases are all more or less
influenced by the pain and irritation of their
gums in cutting their teeth ^{and by worms in the} and ~~by~~ the
Alimentary Canal. -
pulmonary Consumption & Epilepsy are
often cured under puberty. Diseases of the
lungs are most dangerous about the time
the body acquires its ^{full} growth. ^{Cancers} Diseases of the
brain are most common about the time
when the arterial & venous strife for
preeminence in their quantity of blood

all 323

causes, and Diseases of the brain are most dangerous in the evening of life.

17 The difference of sex has an influence upon Diseases, ~~and~~ a physician therefore in prescribing for the same Disease ~~there~~ in both sexes, should always recollect how much it is altered in its force and symptoms by menstruation, pregnancy & the ~~the~~ Commotions which take place in the system at the time of the cessation of the menses.

18 There are certain diseases both of the body and mind which are induced by causes that are seldom made known to a physician. These are intemperance in eating, ^{the intemperate use of tobacco,} secret drinking, ^{and} love, vexation, mortified pride - envy, debt & guilt. These must be sought for, from the neighbours, or from the friends, or the enemies of the patients. When these causes are unknown, the diseases they produce are

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seldom cured, but when known, they are
 often cured by attacking them by the combined
 powers of medicine, Reason & Religion. ~~Recall~~
~~the lesson this leads that intemperance is a~~
~~relative term~~ Recall that that the two first
 causes I have mentioned viz: Intemperance
 in eating & in drinking are of a relative
 nature, and that very different ideas are affixed
 to the same degree of it in many people. ~~The~~
 Frederick the 2nd of Prussia After eating an col
 pye at 12 o'clock by way of a dish, and
 several pounds of gross Aliment at dinner
~~both~~ During his last sickness told Dr Zimmerman
 -man who that he "ate no more than
 was necessary to keep soul and body together." I
 once ~~attended~~ ^{visited} a M^{rs} Da - n from Barbadoes
 in the Gout. At my first Visit to him I
 inquired what his habits were as to drinking.
 "very temperate - very temperate" said he.

~~to~~ Explain what you mean by your
 "temperance" said J. - "Why said my patient
 I never ~~to~~ drink ^{more than} a bottle of wine a day
 when I dine at home" - "and how much
 said I do you drink when you dine in
 company" - "never more than three bottles",
 "and how often do you dine ^{in company} ~~out~~" said J. -
 "Why never oftener than once or twice
 a week." I attempted for in vain to con-
 -vince him of the consequences of this exag-
 -gerated error in his ideas of ~~inde~~ temper-
 -ance. He ~~did~~ ^{then} staggered to a ship which carried him
 Barbadoes, where he soon after died a martyr to
 his disease. -

19 Never lose sight of the remote & existing
 causes of diseases. This will be necessary
 in order when practicable to remove them,
 . It will be useful likewise in enabling
 you to form a correct judgement of the
 force, or duration of a disease, for the

longer a remote Cause has acted, and the
 more violent the existing Cause has ^{been} ~~been~~
 the worse will be the disease: It will be
 proper to look beyond the day, the week,
 and even the month before a patient
 is confined, ~~or~~ ^{to} seek for the knowledge of the
 remote Cause of his disease. The debility
 induced by fatigue, ^{or} by Cold, ^{or} by a fall has
 sometimes existed for months before it
 has been converted into disease by an existing
 cause. Undigested Aliment has produced Dys-
 pnoea five months after it has been received
 into the Stomach. Strokes and falls have
 brought on diseases years after they have
 been received, and the exuberance of youth in drink-
 -ing and venery often appear in the gout,
 Dropsies and melancholy in Old age. While
 I thus Advise you to ~~in~~ seek for the re-
 -mote Cause of diseases in order to cure

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them, by removing it, I ~~found~~ it will be
 necessary to add, that a cure does not always
 follow the abstraction of its remote cause,
 - It is ~~not~~ therefore true according to the
 words of Celsus "Sublata Causa, tollitur Effec-
 tus". We see this in many cases. Death ^{from Hydrocephalus} has
 often followed the discharge of the worms which
 produced it. ~~Tetanus~~ A fatal tetanus has
 often succeeded the extraction of the splinter
 or the nail that induced it - and Epilepsy
 in many hundred instances has continued
 long after its some of its remote causes have
 been removed - and we daily see phuriosis
 and yellow fever run their course into
 life and death after patients have been ~~car-~~
 placed beyond the influence of the Cold, ^{or}
 miasmata which were their remote
 causes. -

~~Removal of the Removers~~ debility is the
 universal predisposing cause of all general

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely from an 18th-century manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, yellowed paper. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page, with some lines appearing more distinct than others. The overall impression is of a historical document, possibly a letter or a journal entry.]

Having mentioned the principal Objects of Attention in discovering the nature & causes of diseases, I shall now deliver a few general remarks upon the modes of curing them. And here several questions occur which must be answered, before we proceed to enter more minutely into the Subject before us.

Are there any incurable diseases? Lord Bacon says there are not, and in this opinion he has been followed by the late Dr Gregory in his excellent introductory lectures to his course of lectures upon the practice of physic. Diseases are said to be incurable, because we do not know how to cure them - but from the success which has attended the labors of physicians in discovering remedies for diseases that were once deemed incurable, there can be ^{no} doubt ^{now} there are remedies in store in the womb of time for ^{all} diseases that now elude the power of

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medicine. ~~There was a time when the Venereal~~
 Disease, was ^{once as} ~~was~~ certainly and ~~now~~ ^{more}
 universally fatal, than Cancer before
 Mercury was found out to be its antidote.
^{It is equally true}
~~The same thing may be said of many other~~
 diseases, which ~~are & were~~ ^{once} fatal were
 once generally mortal, are now generally
 cured. To pronounce any disease therefore
 ultimately incurable is, to use the words
 of Lord Bacon to establish ignorance by law.
 and what is more to call in question the
 goodness of the Supreme Being who seems
 to have delighted in stimulating human
 ingenuity and industry by communicating
 his blessings to the world only in a gradual
 manner. After these remarks ~~it~~ ^{I need}
 hardly add that it is our duty ^{never} ~~to undertake~~
 to decline the care of patients in diseases
 that are said to be incurable. I know

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that Hippocrates & Celsus give contrary
 advice. ~~But the latter dissuades even from~~
~~for it that when the patient may even~~
 undertaking the care of doubtful cases,
~~But this advice is for it, lest their fatal~~
 issue should injure a physicians repu-
 tation. This advice partakes of pagan
 selfishness, and should not be followed in
 a Country whose Religion directs us to pre-
 fer the safety & interest of other people to
 our own. Had this practice obtained
 in former years, there would have ^{been} no dimi-
^{this day} ~~nution~~ in the number of incurable dis-
 eases. In prescribing for diseases of ^a doubtful
 issue, a physician should always inform
 a patient or his friends, of the uncertainty
 of his prescriptions, or he may imitate the
 practice of Dr Cullen in the situation that

V I have said there are some Diseases
which we cannot cure. I now ask 1:

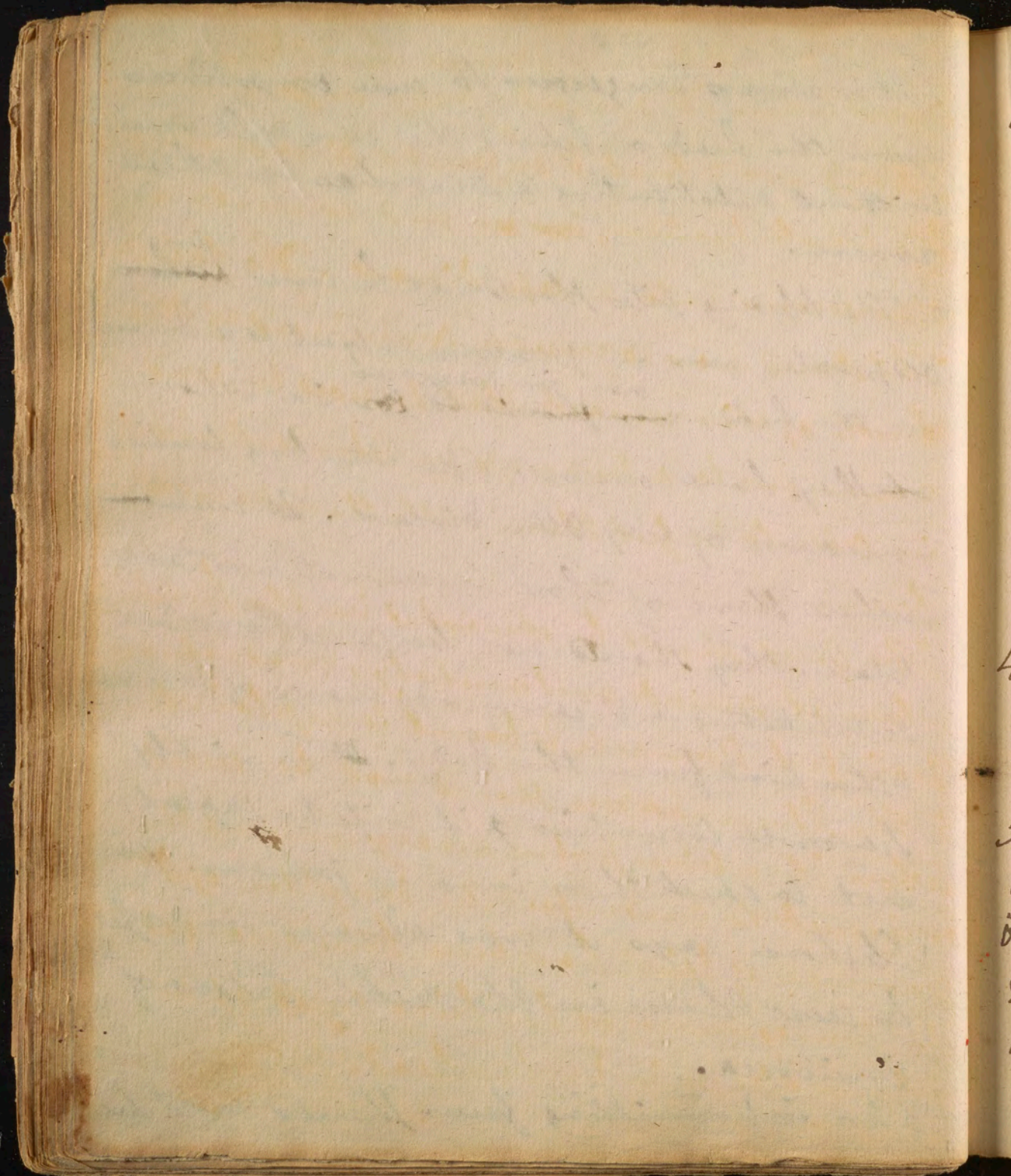
has been mentioned. He was called to a patient apparently in the last stage of an Aortic disease. He ~~felt~~ thought the loss of a few ounces of blood might possibly save his life, but instead of prescribing it, he prevailed upon a Clergyman who came to see him to advise ^{it}, and then left him as if despairing of his recovery. He was blind & soon afterwards recovered, to the great honor of Dr Luller to whom the Clergy =
man gave the credit of the Cure. ~~Import~~

Q Are there any diseases which are curable, but which it is unsafe or improper to cure? I answer, - there are. It will be impossible to name them all. I shall barely ^{mention} ~~name~~ a number of them. A physician who knows the principles of his profession will know when & how far to extend them to this inquiry.

1 It is always dangerous to cure eruptions upon the head or behind the ears of children without substituting a Diarrhoea in their room.

2 The bleeding piles should not be cured ~~in~~^{ing} ~~in~~ old people, nor in persons subject to a disease in the head, ~~nor~~^{nor} ~~in~~ⁱⁿ persons ~~in~~ whom ~~it~~ they have occurred after the long continuance of any other disease. ~~It~~ Even in where none of those circumstances take place, they should not be cured without substituting a vicarious discharge of some other kind from the body. ~~In~~ In sickly seasons & countries & it will be safest not to check them in any persons. Dr. Cussham says it was always unsafe to cure them in the sickly Island of Minorca.

3 An intermitting fever should not be



cured when it succeeds palsy, or ~~paralysis~~.

It diffuses a local & supplicated disease throughout the whole system, ~~is~~ and converts a dangerous into a safe disease. The late Dr. The Bond was so much convinced of the truth of this remark that he used to send swarms to a swamp in Gloucestershire in order to infect them with the insinuating fever.

4 The Gout should be cherished in the limbs when it succeeds melancholy, madness, or painful Stomach & bowel complaints.

5 The Rheumatism should not be cured when it relieves pulmonary Consumption, or succeeds to madness. The daughter of Dr. Mousae of Edin² has been twice deranged in consequence of her being cured of a rheumatic pain in her head. Her mania

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yielded only to a return of that pain.

6 Tetters & chronic sores ^{in old people,} should be approached with a trembling hand ^{by} a physician.

They are often the means of prolonging life.

I have twice known death to be induced by the healing of an old fore ulcer the leg in old people.

Dr Darwin mentions an instance of baby - and another of Epilepsy from the cure of that disease in the face which is

known by the name of Gutta serena. —

7 An old & chronic Cough should be tolerated in the close of life. Death was once induced in this city by curing it. The ~~hysteric~~ ^{habit} requires the purgative of Coughing to

Discharge the mucus which accumulates in the bronchiae ^{weakness} from habit in these

Cases.

8 The Ascites should ~~not~~ be relieved (for

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it is rarely cured) by tapping with great caution when it is of long continuance.

From the torpor induced by the presence of the water, the lymphatics are often incapable of acting when relieved by tapping.

Under these circumstances, the distention of the Abdomen ^{sometimes} becomes a necessary stimulus of life. [I think I have seen death induced in

persons by tapping who had carried water in the Abdomen without much inconvenience for many months, and who might probably have lived several years longer in the same condition of thickened lymphatics. Besides there are

cases upon record in which the lymphatics have been awakened to perform their action by accidents and time, or in which a ruptured & leaking lymphatic has

been ^{so} perfectly healed, as to cease to pour any more of the lymph into the ^{cavity of the} Abdomen.]

9 An habitual Discharge of Smeat from the
 fist should not be checked too suddenly. Dr
 Durr relates a Case in which the Suppression
 of this Discharge was followed by Dyspepsia,
 and the loss of four teeth.

10 a Diarrhoea should be restrained cautiously
 when it follows head ache, Madness, or Colic.

11 a Gonorrhoea benigna sh^d not be checked
 when it relieves other diseases. It cured
 Intermittents in North Carolina. It suspended
 the pulmonary Consumption in a certain
 Capt Smith a patient of mine for several
 Years, and it relieved a bleeding at the
 nose, a vomiting and a Diarrhoea in a

Richard Jenkins in the Penns^a Hospital in
 the month of Decem^r 1807. This spontaneous
 Discharge from the Urethra was accompanied
 with a phymosis. — Upon ^{its} stoppage, of
 his the above Symptoms returned & he
 soon afterwards died. —

✓ Dr Sydenham speaks of the pain of the
Gout preventing the extinction of life in
some ~~few~~ instances.

~~the~~ ^{the pain of} Even ^a Cold feet in one instance that
came under my notice ~~for~~ has prevented
a succession of Colds or Catarrhs during
a whole winter.

12 The Itch should not be cured where it affects persons labouring under the Hippocondriasis, nor where it relieves any other disease, until the predisposition to that disease be removed.

13 There are certain pains with but little disease that become necessary from habit to the preservation of life. Of this Dr Darwin relates a remarkable instance in a lady who died of a chronic disease in consequence of the extraction of some teeth from which she had been in the habit of suffering constant pain for several years. ~~Happily the cases are but few in which the ^{these pains} life is supported by this painful remedy.~~ ~~And then it~~
 comes in to our aid in the close of chronic diseases, ~~in which~~ but happily the cases are few in which life is supported by this remedy. ~~And~~
 In all the diseases that have been

✓ It was founded originally upon
a belief of every disease depending upon
a peculiar and specific morbid matter, to
which the specific medicine was an an-
tode. This error did not die with the
rejection of morbid matter as the
cause of all diseases from our systems
of pathology. It ~~has been excluded~~ ^{still exists in that system} of
pathology which admits of as many specific
actions as there are diseases - upon each of
which medicines are supposed to act
specifically so as to destroy them. ~~A belief~~ ^{It}
~~in this~~ belongs exclusively to a belief in the
unity of disease to cut the sinew of this
error, and to establish as a fact that =

named, time, nature, accidents, change of
or rank, or occupation and
place - an alteration in the predispositions,
often perform cures where they have been
prudently left to themselves by a physician.

Are there any such things as Specific me-
dicines? - By Specific medicines, I mean
such Articles of the Materia Medica as by
cure diseases by entering
~~entering~~ into mixture with their causes
or destroy the actions upon which they
depend. A belief in Specific medicines was
held by Sydenham by Mr Boyle, and
by many of the ~~disting~~ distinguished men
who lived in this day. ~~but further in-~~
~~quiries and observations have proved that~~
~~= Diseases are cured in a mechanical~~
manner, that is by the addition or

Abstractions from the powers that ^{are} move
 the fibres of the human body. There
 however a few exceptions to this general
 as far as it applies to morbid matters.
 remark, Mercury acts as a specific in
 curing the Venereal disease, that is, it de-
 stroys its virus by mixing with it. Several
 of the diseases of the bowels & skin are
 cured in the same way as I shall say
 hereafter. You are to distinguish here
 between Specific medicines, & Specific
 Stimuli. The I shall admit the latter
 in a subsequent Lecture. They are such
 Articles of the Materia Medica as act upon
 one part of the body more than ⁱⁿ other,
 but even here they exercise no specific
 effects. They act ^{in a} mechanical manner

V Obvious, ~~and~~ is ~~not~~ a ^{the} ~~less~~ one than a
~~that~~ ^{last} which admits of a Specific remedy
for every disease ~~upon~~ founded upon
a Supposition of every Disease depending
upon a Specific action in the Solids of
the body. A belief in a panacea, supposes
a Unity in the Cause of Diseases, and in
this respect is an Approach to truth, but
it is strongly opposed to truth in requiring
supposes all Diseases to be the same in
~~this~~ form, Seat, and Duration, all of which
require ^a Variety of ~~and~~ ~~not~~ ~~inducement~~ more
than one medicine.

Simply
by stimulating those parts of the body. It
is truly agreeable thus to lift up the mys-
teries of our Science, and to reduce the
operations of medicines ^{in curing diseases} to ^{in diseases} upon the
body, to a level with the stimuli which
produce the healthy actions of Animal
life. —

After rejecting specific medicines for each
individual disease I need hardly ask
Q^d Does there exist a Panacea, or a ^{single} medicine
that will cure all diseases? Such a remedy has
been supposed to exist, and great labor has
been bestowed in attempts to discover it.
~~the~~ A belief in such a medicine presupposes
all diseases to ~~be~~ ^{be} the same in force, seat, &
duration. ~~with~~ ~~now~~ nothing but a universal
can be expected to cure diseases under such
circumstances. This error though ~~an~~ V

